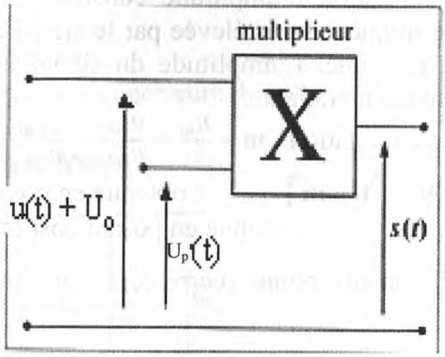
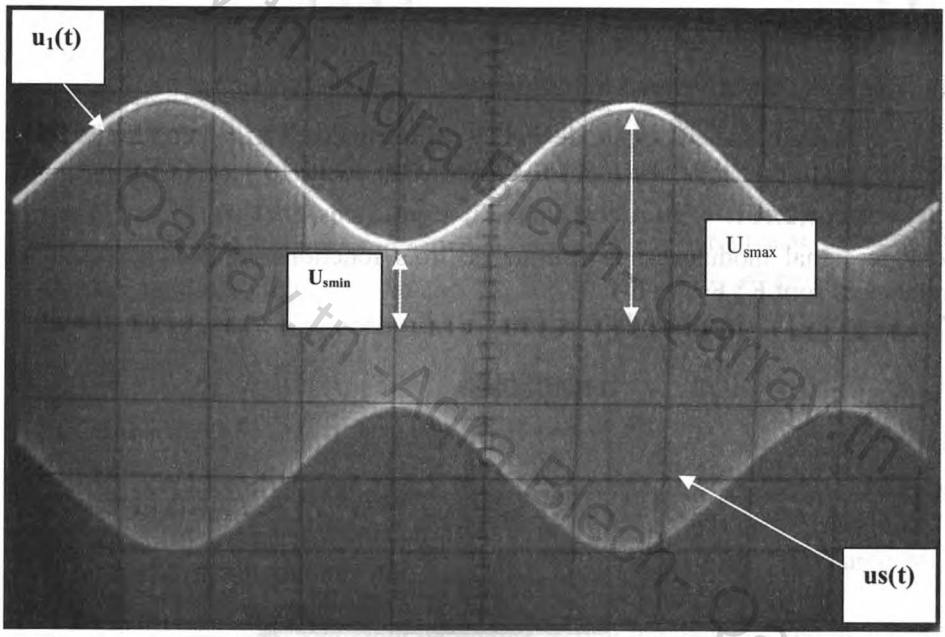
✓ Grâce à un multiplieur on émet le signal $\mathbf{u_s(t) = k\, u_p(t).\, u_1(t)}$ (k dépendant du circuit utilisé pour la multiplication)



✓ $\mathbf{u_s(t) = k.[\, U_m \cos(2\pi f\, t) + U_0].[\, U_{pm}\cos(2\pi F\, t)]}$

$\mathbf{u_s(t) = kU_{pm}U_0[\, \frac{Um}{U0} \cos(2\pi f\, t)+1\,].\cos(2\pi Ft)}$. En posant $\mathbf{m = \frac{U_m}{U_0}}$ et $\mathbf{A = kU_{pm}U_0}$

$\mathbf{u_s(t) = A.[m.\cos(2\pi f\, t)+1\,].\cos(2\pi Ft)}$



Qarray.tn - Agra Tech Qarray.tn